United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/19/NIC/1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 February 2014
English
Original: Spanish

**Human Rights Council**
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**
**Nineteenth session**
28 April–9 May 2014

# National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21*

# Nicaragua

* The present document has been reproduced as received. Its content does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

GE.14-11010 (E) 260314 310314

*1411010*

Please recycle

# Contents


| | *Paragraphs* | *Page* |
|---|---|---|
| Introduction | 1–2 | 3 |
| Methodology used for the preparation of the report | 3–5 | 3 |
| General aspects | 6–15 | 3 |
| Public policies and the National Human Development Plan | 16–21 | 5 |
| Economic rights | 22–31 | 6 |
| Labour rights | 32–35 | 7 |
| Family rights | 36–37 | 8 |
| Right to health and social security | 38–44 | 8 |
| Right to education | 45–53 | 9 |
| Rights of children and adolescents | 54–58 | 10 |
| Rights of older persons | 59–61 | 11 |
| Women's rights | 62–70 | 11 |
| Right to drinking water and sanitation | 71–72 | 12 |
| Access to electricity, productive infrastructure and communications | 73–76 | 13 |
| Right to decent housing | 77–79 | 13 |
| Right to own property and restitution of the rights of indigenous peoples' rights | 80–81 | 13 |
| Right to a healthy environment and protection from the effects of climate change | 82–86 | 14 |
| Right to public safety and justice | 87–103 | 15 |
| Fight against trafficking in persons and rights of irregular migrants | 104–106 | 17 |
| Promotion and defending human rights | 107–112 | 17 |
| Right to freedom of expression and freedom of association | 113–114 | 18 |
| Right to vote and be elected | 115–119 | 18 |
| International commitments and dialogue | 120–122 | 19 |
| Conclusion | 123–124 | 19 |

## Introduction

1. The Government of Reconciliation and National Unity in accordance with its mission to respect human rights, peace and solidarity, submits to the international community its achievements in the field of human rights between 2010 and 2013 in the framework of the second cycle of the universal periodic review (UPR).

2. We are grateful for the interest in the development of the Nicaraguan people shown by the international community through the recommendations of the States in the first UPR cycle, most of which supported and encouraged the Nicaraguan Government to continue the programmes and projects that it had already launched.

## Methodology used for the preparation of the report

3. This second report has been prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/251, as well as resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, and decision 17/19 of the Human Rights Council.

4. A government commission, headed by the President of the Republic, was set up to prepare for the UPR in May 2013, composed of the Ministry of the Interior, the Counsel-General's Office (*Procuraduría General de la República*), the National Police, the National Prison Service, the Ministry of Health, the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Family, Adolescents and Children, the Ministry for Women, the Ministry for Household, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Labour, the National Development Information Institute, the National Disaster Prevention System, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with further participation by the Public Prosecution Service and State powers, i.e., the National Assembly, the Supreme Electoral Council and the Supreme Court of Justice.

5. The progress and challenges encountered during the period under review were addressed with a critical eye on the development of the human rights of the Nicaraguan people, using various tools, such as reports, working groups, and discussion and exchange sessions on the performance of each institution and intergovernmental committees, using programmes and projects in line with the National Plan for Human Development, in connection with the recommendations adopted for Nicaragua at the 2010 UPR cycle. In addition, technical working meetings were held to prepare the report with representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Lastly, the report was verified by the Office of the Human Rights Advocate in Nicaragua.

## General aspects (paragraph II 90, recommendations 33, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 57)

6. One of the most important events during this period, regarding the governance of the Nicaraguan people, has been the election, for a second presidential term from 2012 to 2016, of Comrade Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra as the leader of the Government of Reconciliation and National Unity, which enables him to continue pursuing the goal of the human, social and economic development of the country.

7. The strategic objectives of the Government are sustained economic growth, reduction of poverty and extreme poverty, increase of quality employment, reduction of social inequality and improvement of the quality of life of Nicaraguans, through the

restoration of their fundamental rights by applying the *vivir limpio, vivir sano, vivir bonito, vivir bien* strategy (live clean, live healthy, live nicely, live well), which gives priority to children, young people and women. The success of the Government is reflected in surveys, such as the CID Gallup,[1] which ranks Commander Ortega as the President in second place in terms of recognition of his work in Latin America.

8. In 2013, the British New Economics Foundation published the third edition of the "Happy Planet Index", a league table which, every two years, measures the happiness levels of countries using three criteria: the level of well-being that inhabitants say they experience, life expectancy and a nation's ecological footprint. Nicaragua ranked eighth out of the 151 countries surveyed, where people were happiest. According to the Travel Channel, which displays this index on its website, Nicaragua is characterized by its natural beauty and its small ecological footprint, which, in addition to it being the safest country in the Central American region, have made it an attractive tourist destination.

9. Nicaragua's efforts to eradicate poverty and extreme poverty have received international recognition thanks to the implementation of a model of direct, participatory democracy, based on partnership, complementarity and shared responsibility between central and municipal government, producers, and business, with the active participation of the community.

10. This model has contributed to a decrease in general poverty from 48.3 to 42.5 per cent and in extreme poverty from 17.2 to 14.6 per cent between 2005 and 2009, with a further decline in 2011 to 8.2 per cent.[2] Social inequality, measured through the Gini coefficient, fell from 0.41 to 0.37 in this same period.

11. At 2013 FAO Conference in Rome, Nicaragua was recognized for meeting the goal established at the World Food Summit in 1996 of halving the number of undernourished persons by 2015 ahead of time, achieving a reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition from 55.1 to 20.1 per cent between 2010 and 2012, which made it one of the clearly leading countries in the fight against poverty and extreme poverty. The effectiveness of programmes against poverty, hunger and public insecurity, among others, was also recognized. The management model which is progressively changing the social fabric of the nation was applauded, as were the Zero Hunger, Family Garden and the Food Production Voucher schemes aimed at furthering development of the agricultural sector and safeguarding personal consumption in the country.

12. From 2008 to 2012, foreign direct investment grew by 105 per cent, reflecting confidence in the future of the Nicaraguan economy. In terms of exports, the chief engine of growth in a developing country, Nicaragua grew by 83 per cent, both of these growth rates being the highest in Central America.

13. The comparison of Nicaragua's gross domestic product in 2011 (5.4 per cent) and 2012 (5.2 per cent) with that of 2006 (4.2 per cent) shows that Nicaragua's economic recovery is a reality, while continued growth is expected 2013.[3] In the midst of a global crisis, Nicaragua has continued to progress with an expanding economy and a more equitably distributed income per capita.

14. According to the International Monetary Fund,[4] "*The Nicaraguan economy has recovered strongly from the global financial crisis of 2008–09. Helped by high export prices, large concessional and foreign direct investment flows, and broadly appropriate macroeconomic policies, the economy has averaged growth rates in excess of 4.5 percent during 2010–11. Inflation rates have remained relatively contained; fiscal accounts have improved on the back of the 2009 tax reform and stronger economic activity; and the international reserve position of the Central Bank has strengthened.*" The IMF maintained that same position in 2013, when the mission stated that "*The macroeconomic outlook for the short- and medium-term is favourable. ...*", adding that "*The mission supports the*

*monetary authority's commitment to maintain low inflation and increase international reserves ...".*

15. According to the CID Gallup poll of November 2012, Nicaragua is the only country in Central America where over 55 per cent of the population believe that their country is headed in the right direction, a radical change compared with the opinion published by the same consulting services company in May 2006 whereby 72 per cent considered the country to be headed in the wrong direction.

## Public policies and the National Human Development Plan (paragraph II 90, recommendations 11, 12, 15, 36, 38, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50 and 66)

16. Ever since the Government of Reconciliation and National Unity came to power in 2007, it has considered the community and humankind to be central to its public policies, so that its goal is to restore the people's rights and values which had been violated during the 17 years of neoliberal governments.

17. In Nicaragua, the instrument containing strategic development guidelines is the National Human Development Plan, the 2007–2012 version of which was applied during that period. The National Human Development Plan 2013–2017 has now been adopted, with the aim of increasing productivity, generating wealth, reducing poverty and inequality, and incorporating new development challenges such as major undertakings, including the Nicaragua Interoceanic Grand Canal project, the change of energy matrix and other national priorities.

18. The National Human Development Plan 2007–2012 established 13 policy guidelines, including macroeconomic stability, social development, public safety, productive infrastructure, stability of the energy sector, consensus, partnerships and social stability. Despite the global economic and financial crisis, Nicaragua has achieved positive results in terms of macroeconomic stability and the sustainability of public finances and external accounts, with an economic growth rate above the region's average of 5 per cent in 2011 and 2012.[5]

19. These actions were carried out thanks to a strategic partnership agreement among workers, businesses and the Government, guaranteeing social stability at all times. This environment led to gross foreign investment inflows reaching historic levels, mainly in industry, telecommunications and energy, reflecting the stability of the country and the confidence of investors, with further growth of 33 per cent compared with 2011.

20. In order to improve economic and social indicators, priority was given to infrastructure in the sectors of drinking water, education, health, social housing, land, port and energy transport, increasing generating capacity and making strategic progress with the change of energy matrix based on an increase in renewable resources from 27 per cent in 2007 to 51.2 per cent in 2013. That figure is expected to reach 56 per cent by 2016, through the matrix change projects that are under way, and 90 per cent by 2020. Nicaragua occupies third place among 26 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean as an attractive market for renewable energy and first place as a favourable environment and for investment and funding in clean energy.[6]

21. Social policy has played an active role in achieving a significant reduction in general and extreme poverty, with a focus on ensuring that the poorest are provided with goods and services in the areas of health, education, water, sanitation, food, social protection, housing and capitalization. Public participation in decisions and governmental actions is ensured

through the strategy of shared responsibility among sectoral cabinets, the family, community and life cabinets and local governments.

## Economic rights (paragraph II 90, recommendations 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 57)

22. The production strategy aims to strengthen the economies of households, communities and cooperatives, as well as food sovereignty and security. New legislation has included: Act No. 693 on food and nutritional sovereignty and security (2009); Act No. 765 on the promotion of agroecological or organic production (2011); Act No. 759 on traditional ancestral medicine (2011); Act No. 804 on the establishment of the Ministry responsible for the economies of households, communities, cooperatives and associations (2012), and adoption of the policy on the sustainable management of timber-yielding and non-timber species in Nicaragua.

23. In Nicaragua, households account for 70 per cent of economic activity; as a whole they generate 70 per cent of employment and 40 per cent of gross domestic product. Currently, 85.1 per cent of producers[7] are small or medium-sized, producing 90 per cent of the total fruit, vegetables and honey in Nicaragua, as well as 80 per cent of staple grains, 65 per cent of meat and 60 per cent of coffee.

24. A comparison between 2001 and 2011 shows an increase in the number of women agricultural producers of 71.1 per cent, as well as an increase in the number of agricultural producers with units of less than 0.5 manzanas of 434 per cent and of agricultural producers with units of between 0.5 and one manzana of 155 per cent, with a greater increase in both cases in the proportion of women than men. Furthermore, the number of individual agricultural producers rose by 62,997, of whom 68 per cent (43,166) are from the Caribbean Coast.

25. As of December 2012, the economically active population represented 52.77 per cent of the total population of Nicaragua. Of that population, 97 per cent were employed,[8] representing a rise of 938,559 persons (44.9 per cent) compared with November 2006, with a further increase of 4.4 per cent in 2013.

26. The dynamic employment of women in rural areas clearly reflects the impact of the Zero Hunger programme as a force for generating employment and combating poverty. The Zero Hunger programme currently covers 136 per cent more persons than in the period 2007–2009. Through the Food Production Aid scheme, set up by the Government, 111,964 families have been incorporated into the economy, of whom 78,375 (70 per cent) have been able to reproduce the goods they received and to take part in economic activity. On average they consume 85 per cent of what they produce, which allows them to improve their food intake and to sell 15 per cent of their surplus.

27. The project to support the inclusion of small-scale producers in value chains and market access (and the development programme for the dry region in Nicaragua), created in 2010, benefited 30,611 people in agro-industry development, in addition to the 7,576 families who benefited from the same programme between 2007 and 2009.

28. Starting in the 2011 farming cycle, the special support plan for small-scale producers of staple grains was launched, which to date has granted 138,741 loans at a fair annual rate of 5 per cent, benefiting at least 110,210 people.

29. In 2012 the *Patio Saludable* (healthy yard) programme was created, bringing 109,767 impoverished families from urban and peri-urban areas into agricultural production. In the same year, the rural development programme for the Caribbean Coast was launched, aimed at coconut cultivation and application of the agrifood model,

benefiting 1,386 indigenous and Afro-descendant families, as well as the programme to promote the production and processing of the moringa tree, a source of protein for human and animal consumption, benefiting 1,426 families.

30. Between 2009 and 2013, 49,975 people benefited from technology transfer activities and received technical assistance. Agricultural productivity has improved through the use of good practices, agricultural planning charts, improved quality of seeds and technical assistance in the field. The traceability system has been extended to 26,244 livestock farms. Overall, technical assistance and training for agricultural producers increased by 275 per cent between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, 93 per cent of applicants were granted agricultural loans, while in 2001 only 62 per cent were successful.

31. For the promotion of small, medium-sized and microenterprises in manufacturing and trade, 50,202 persons received support.

## Labour rights (paragraph II 90, recommendation 14; paragraph II 92, recommendations 1 and 4)

32. At international level, Nicaragua is a State party to the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. In addition to free recruitment, the Ministry of Labour, through the public employment services, helped 11,401 persons to enter the labour market as part of a further effort to provide decent work. The right to work for migrants is established in articles 16 and 17 of Act No. 761 on migration and alien affairs, which sets out the procedure for obtaining an administrative work permit. This right is also granted to refugees hosted by the State to assist their socioeconomic integration into the country.

33. At national level, oral labour proceedings were incorporated into the legal system; the programme to eradicate and prevent child labour and to protect adolescent workers was implemented and the General Labour Inspection Act was adopted. Furthermore, Act No. 763 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Act No. 820 on HIV/AIDS and the regulations governing special Act No. 718 on family protection were all adopted with a view to guaranteeing work for persons with different capacities, persons living with HIV/AIDS and pregnant women.

34. The Government's labour policy is carried out through a national tripartite alliance, consisting of the State, Employers and Workers. An agreement was reached on the rise in minimum salaries between 2010 and 2013: 162 per cent in the agricultural sector, 128 per cent in the industrial free zone, and 156 per cent in the remaining economic sectors. Between 2010 and 2013, the inter-institutional network for equality and non-discrimination in employment was created, which has continued its efforts to foster a new work culture, respect for and effective fulfilment of equal rights and opportunities, and the rights of workers with disabilities, workers living with HIV/AIDS and pregnant women.

35. The Government has formulated the national plan for employment and decent work for young people as an instrument through which to build strategic alliances and prosperity for the promotion of quality employment and productive work, which gives young people a sense of dignity, respects their labour rights and supports their social inclusion.

## Family rights

36. The comprehensive family and community care model has been created, in which the Nicaraguan family plays a fundamental role in the development of society, culture, values and identity, and in coordination with the family, community and life cabinets represents the organized participation of families and the community, which will be raised to constitutional status.

37. The Family Code, which is in the process of legislative approval, will govern areas concerning comprehensive family protection, the best interest of the child, responsible parenting, equal opportunities and the role of the institutions of the State, family and society.

## Right to health and social security (paragraph II 90, recommendations 14, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 65; paragraph II 92, recommendations 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 40)

38. The Government has strengthened the right to health through the family and community health-care model, based on the primary health-care strategy, which is the first point of contact for individuals, families and the community with the national health system in the place where they live or work. In addition, a framework agreement has been implemented between the Ministry of Health and the autonomous regional governments to implement and develop the intercultural health-care models for the Caribbean Coast, as well as the standards contained in Act No. 774 on natural medicine, therapies, and complementary and natural products.

39. Between 2006 and 2013, the Government extended national coverage, increasing the number of health facilities from 116 to 143 and maternity facilities (*casas maternas*) from 12 to 25. It has built and brought into operation three new hospitals in the Autonomous Region of the Southern Atlantic (RAAS) and established a comprehensive local health-care system in the mining triangle of the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN).

40. During the same period, the number of doctors was increased from 2,221 to 4,659, health workers from 21,083 to 28,442, the network of community facilities from 1,091 to 1,235, while an additional 31 institutions providing health services were established, to be supervised by the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute.

41. The quality of care for the population has improved, with an increase in primary care consultations from 8.5 million to 16.7 million, specialist consultations from 1,351,000 to 3,109,000, hospital discharges from 287,519 to 407,000, and surgical operations from 111,194 to 293,819. In addition, 61,422 computed tomography scans, 19,715 magnetic resonance imaging scans and over 145,000 interventions with new technologies for heart diseases and cancer have been carried out. Through Operation Miracle, 122,545 eye surgeries have been performed with the support of the Cuban and Venezuelan peoples.

42. The fertility rate has decreased from 2.7 to 2.4, teenage pregnancy from 25.9 to 24.4 per cent, the rate of maternal mortality to 50 deaths for every 100,000 live births, infant mortality from 31 to 17 and the level of malnutrition in children by 4.4 percentage points.

43. The *Todos con Voz* medical programme is being pursued, providing comprehensive home care to 126,316 persons with various disabilities. The *Comandante Carlos Fonseca Amador* National Rehabilitation Centre for the blind and visually impaired, has been built and five hearing centres are in operation.

44. The number of workers covered by the social security system increased by 176 per cent, i.e. from 381,000 to 674,000 persons, in 2012. Likewise, the number of employers covered increased from 15,990 to 25,679.

## Right to education (paragraph II 90, recommendations 45, 46, 47, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 65; paragraph II 92 recommendation 42)

45. Since re-establishing free public education in 2007, the Government has increased the national general budget for education by 35 per cent compared with 2006, in order to consolidate the foundations that guarantee the right to caring, quality education for children and adolescents.

46. The number of public education system teachers in 2013 was up by 8 per cent on 2009, and 2,600 of those were trained as teacher trainers through the certification course to improve the quality of education.

47. The preschool and primary school curricula have been redesigned with a bilingual intercultural approach for indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, as has the curriculum for initial teacher training with a focus on values.

48. In 2013, initial enrolment in preschool education increased by 11 per cent compared with 2009 and the school retention rate rose from 86 per cent in 2009 to 94 per cent in 2012. The school retention rate in primary education rose from 90.5 per cent in 2009 to 92 per cent in 2012, which was achieved through 115,002 visits as part of a joint effort by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Family, Adolescence and Childhood, and the community.

49. In 2013, initial enrolment in secondary education, with the campaign *Batalla por el Noveno Grado* (Fight for ninth grade), was up by 14.4 per cent in 2009; the school retention rate improved from 86.2 per cent in 2009 to 88.1 per cent in 2012.

50. The objective pursued by the Sandinista Revolution to free people from illiteracy is pursued through ongoing literacy and post-literacy programmes, which have reduced the illiteracy rate from 16.5 per cent in 2007 to 3 per cent in 2013.

51. Improvements in the conditions of education establishments have been ensured by building 540 community-run nursery schools, equipping 17,590 school facilities, and providing 232,063 new desks, 4,508,111 textbooks, 333,813 school uniforms, 748,578 pairs of shoes, 1,482,821 school support kits and 10,000 bicycles to students. In addition, 1,098 scholarships for academic excellence have been granted to students and teachers at primary and secondary levels. As an incentive for secondary school students, since 2012, an economic voucher has been issued to all new graduates to help meet their expenses. In addition, academic excellence scholarships have been granted to 2,198 students and teachers at primary and secondary levels.

52. In the framework of the food security strategy, 836,728,562 food rations were distributed through the School Snack programme to an average of 969,706 preschool and primary school pupils. Food and nutritional security education has been incorporated into the school curriculum and school canteens have been regulated in respect of the food they provide, helping to form good hygiene and eating habits. School gardens continued to be used as a means of teaching and providing food for pupils, which was recognized as good practice at international level by the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier de Schutter, in 2009.

53. In order to continue efforts towards the progressive development of the education system, work is being carried out on the 2014 guidelines, which include the consideration of computer training programmes and the provision of computers for teachers, computer laboratories, English languages programmes for students, reform of textbooks, study programmes, the establishment of technical training programmes for students from rural areas and the incorporation of the principles of the Universal Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth in the school curriculum.

## Rights of children and adolescents° (paragraph II 90, recommendations 14, 55, 56, 58, 60 and 61)

54. Significant progress with respect to the rights of children and adolescents has been made through State and community monitoring of care for children and adolescents by means of the implementation of the central information system for children and adolescents, which can be accessed at: http//devinfo.mifamilia.gob.ni.

55. To assist in restoring rights and ensuring that children are protected, there are to date 33,322 volunteer workers who support the implementation of *Programa Amor* (Love Programme) which aims to restore the rights of children to live in normal conditions in the family and without exposure to risk on the street, to be brought up with the love and care of a family, to set up and equip child development centres providing professional care for children with working mothers; to be registered in the civil registry, to establish the right of children and adolescents with disabilities to specialized care, to guarantee the rights of children of Nicaraguan citizens who have had to migrate or who are deprived of their liberty, and the right of children to grow and develop without having to work.

56. Within this framework, the right to a name and identity was guaranteed to 124,094 unregistered children under 12 years of age; the right to be brought up in a family was restored to 495 children and adolescents through adoption between 2010 and 2013, and 194,852 children and adolescents at risk were afforded special protection. Furthermore, 151,041 persons received support through the 133 emergency hotline, set up by the Ministry of Family, Adolescence and Childhood.

57. Comprehensive care was provided to 311 orphaned children and adolescents with HIV/AIDS, including medical treatment, psychological support and follow-up at home. For this programme, 4,760 workers and parents were trained to promote the guide for the comprehensive care and protection of children and adolescents affected by HIV/AIDS.

58. To guarantee the right to grow and develop properly, 568,208 families with children under 6 years old were assisted between 2011 and 2013 through the *Programa Amor* for very young children, promoting early educational stimulation at community level and through home visits. Assistance was provided to 187,721 children under 6 years of age in urban and community child development centres and in community "home bases". Around 18,103 children and adolescents who were working or living in the street were integrated into the school system each year between 2010 and 2013. Currently, a total of 92,832 children and adolescents participate in recreation and cultural activities, sport and crafts. Training had been provided to 56,964 parents and tutors in ways of instilling the principles of human development, while 9,463 parents and adolescents completed pre-employment courses.

## Rights of older persons

59. In 2010, Act No. 720 on older persons was adopted, setting out the legal system of protection and guarantees for older persons, with a view to giving effect to article 77 of the Constitution of Nicaragua, which stipulates that older persons have the right to protection by the family, society and the State. The Act establishes a reduced cost for basic services such as drinking water, energy and fixed-lined telephones.

60. The rights of 16,985 older persons have been restored through the provision of medical care, education and recreation activities, for which 3 institutional clubs and 18 community clubs were provided.

61. In order to continue protecting older persons, in July 2013 the general implementing regulations on the Act on social security were reformed through Presidential Decree No. 28-2013, fixing a reduced pension for persons over 60 years of age who did not complete the qualifying period for old-age pension. To date, 18,500 older persons have benefited from the reduced pension.

## Women's rights (paragraph II 90, recommendations 5, 6, 7, 13, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 47 and 64; paragraph II 92, recommendations 5, 9, 13 and 14)

62. Since the Revolutionary Government came to power in 2007, it has pursued a State policy to promote the restoration of women's rights and their participation in development by playing a key role in the political, economic and social actions and decisions of the country, which is diametrically opposed to the situation which prevailed in 2006 when, under the neoliberal administration, women found themselves totally excluded.

63. To strengthen this government policy, the Nicaraguan Institute for Women was raised to ministerial status, as was the Nicaraguan Youth Institute, in which young women represent around 50 per cent on average. A Special Procurator for Women and a Special Procurator for Sexual Diversity (Office of the Human Rights Procurator) are also in operation and play an important role regarding promotion and monitoring.

64. Through the implementation of Act No. 648 on equal rights and opportunities (2008), the progress reported at the first UPR cycle has continued, receiving significant recognition worldwide, in particular by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in 2013, which placed Nicaragua among the countries with the highest percentage of women in ministerial and legislative positions, ranking ninth and fifth respectively on an international scale of countries with the greatest number of political positions for women. The 2013 World Economic Forum's global gender gap report shows that Nicaragua occupies the leading position in Latin America, ranking tenth in the world among countries with the greatest gender equality.

65. In America, women parliamentarians average 22.6 per cent, while in Nicaragua that percentage is 40.2 per cent. Between 2005 and 2013, the number of women elected as mayors in local governments rose from 9.8 to 50 per cent and deputy mayors from 14.4 to 50 per cent, as a result of the reform of the Municipalities Act and of Act No. 790 reforming the Elections Act No. 331, which sets forth a gender perspective and stipulates that the candidate lists of political parties and electoral alliances must include 50 per cent of men and 50 per cent of women, evenly distributed and alternately ranked for positions of mayor, deputy mayor, councillors and deputies.

66. To date, the percentages of women holding managerial positions are: 50 per cent ministers, 31 per cent deputy ministers, 25 per cent Supreme Court judges, 39 per cent

appeal court judges, 61 per cent district and local court judges, 65 per cent public defenders, 33 per cent in the Ministry of the Interior including the National Police, the Department of Migration and Alien Affairs and the National Prison Service. Nicaragua was recognized by the United Nations (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) and the World Economic Forum in respect of gender equality and women's empowerment, for holding tenth place in terms of equality and women's participation.[10]

67. Combating violence against women constitutes a State policy, which includes an action plan with three objectives: prevention, protection and care for victims. Within this framework, the Comprehensive Act against Violence towards Women (Act No. 779) and the reform of the Criminal Code (Act No. 641) were adopted and entered into force in 2012, classifying for the first time femicide and other forms of violence against women as an offence. This same Act created the national inter-institutional commission to combat violence against women, children and adolescents, composed of 17 state institutions, with departmental and municipal branches. At executive level, the Inter-institutional Commission on Gender was established and the planning system for the national general budget was put into operation with a gender perspective.

68. As part of access to justice and legal protection, the comprehensive care model has been established and 61 police units for women and children are in operation. In 2013, 99 further units were built to achieve 100 per cent coverage of the country's police network. The special criminal division in the Managua court of appeal was established, setting up specialized courts for which the appropriate judges and magistrates were appointed.

69. The State policy ensuring women's participation in the economy has been launched. Through the government programmes on agricultural activity, women's rights have been restored to take out loans, to own assets, to make decisions on economic activities and to participate in society through associative and cooperative groups, among others. This led to the adoption of Act No. 717 establishing the fund providing for rural women to purchase land based on gender equality.

70. With a view to affording special protection, Act No. 718 on special protection for families with multiple pregnancies and births was adopted in May 2010, directly benefiting families with multiple pregnancies by supporting their basic social protection needs, such as health, social security, work, education and housing.

## Right to drinking water and sanitation (paragraph II 90, recommendations 54 and 65)

71. Since access to water is a human right, it plays a key role in governmental strategies, which encompass measures ranging from the protection of catchment areas and their water flow to the restoration of the right to drinking water and sanitation.

72. In order to restore the rights of the Nicaraguan people, who had been denied the right to water between 2007 and 2010, the present Government expanded coverage of drinking water from 72 to 84 per cent, the sewage system service from 33 per cent to 39 per cent, the sewage networks by over 400 km, wastewater treatment by 200 per cent, and it is now building new sewage treatment plants. Furthermore, over 80 water systems and 50 community boreholes have been built.

## Access to electricity, production infrastructure and communications

73. In April 2012, the Inter-American Development Bank, in association with Bloomberg, published the first climatescope index, in which Nicaragua ranked second after Brazil among 26 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in terms of the investment climate for clean energy.

74. In 2013, the country ranked first for "favourable environment" and "investment and funding for clean energy, leading criteria", as well as third, among 26 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as being an attractive market for renewable energy.[11]

75. The Government has made enormous efforts to guarantee access to electricity for all Nicaraguans, increasing national electricity coverage from 54 per cent in 2006 to 74 per cent in 2013, and has maintained the electricity subsidy for households with a monthly consumption of less than 100 kW, to benefit the poorest families.

76. Efforts have been made to strengthen production infrastructure: in 2012, roadworks were undertaken on 1,945.21 km of roads, thereby improving the quality of life of the people and competitiveness of production. Maintenance and repair works were also carried out on 1,062.63 miles of bridges, and 12,993.58 miles of minor drainage works were completed. National communications coverage for mobile and fixed telephones is currently 93 per cent compared with 42 per cent in 2007.

## Right to decent housing (paragraph II 90, recommendations 56 and 65)

77. The Government's housing policy is permanently implemented through the model of shared responsibility among all actors – the Government, town halls, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, the finance sector, developers, workers and the international cooperation, supporting housing projects for economically disadvantaged Nicaraguans.

78. In 2012, 4,847 housing solutions were guaranteed, 11.6 per cent more than in 2007, benefiting 4,847 families with 24,235 members, including women and children. Of the total housing built in 2012, 3,833 housing units (79.08 per cent) were built for families with an income of less than C$ 10,000.00, while 446 (9.2 per cent) were built in cooperation with the private sector and 568 (11.72 per cent) were improved. The *Plan Techo Solidario* (Solidarity Roof Plan) programme is being pursued, supporting more families by providing materials to help them improve their living conditions and access to decent housing.[12]

79. In order to address natural disasters, the Government, through the *Plan Techo Emergencia* (Emergency Roof Plan) programme, has restored the right to decent housing by providing roofing materials for 1,886 families or 9,462 people.

## Right to own property and restitution of indigenous peoples' rights (paragraph II 90, recommendation 65)

80. As part of the commitment to settle disputes over inherited property,[13] between 2010 and September 2013, the Government regularized and granted title deeds to a further 163,875 rural and urban properties, women accounting for 55.37 per cent of owners and men 44.63 per cent. Since 2007, in only six years and nine months, the Government has granted 351.48 per cent more deeds than all those granted by the three neoliberal

governments in 17 years,[14] contributing to legal certainty, peace of mind for the families, and the reduction of poverty by improving the beneficiaries' finances through their eligibility for loans, and by settling property disputes, thereby reducing insecurity in the country.

81. Restoration of the right of indigenous peoples to ancestral land has been achieved by granting title deeds to a total of 21 territories extending over an area of 36,128.78 km² (30 per cent of the national territory and 52 per cent of the Caribbean Coast), benefiting 284 communities and 31,827 families totalling 190,963 individuals.

## Right to a healthy environment and protection from the effects of climate change

82. Nicaragua is working to guarantee a suitable environment for humankind and to adapt to and protect against the effects of climate change, by participating in climate change conferences and discussions on the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, promoting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Nicaragua is the third country in Latin America with the lowest emissions of greenhouse gas at 0.8 tons of carbon dioxide per inhabitant.[15]

83. Nicaragua was one of the first countries to adopt the Universal Declaration on the Common Good of the Earth and Humanity and the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare (2011), which form part of governmental policies. In 2011, Ometepe Island was registered as part of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (UNESCO).[16]

84. As a State party to international instruments on the environment and biodiversity and in line with national technical norms, the Government works with policies and programmes that encourage environmental preservation and sustainable living, establishing the national strategy on environment and climate change, which promotes the rational use, preservation and reproduction of resources. Together with the population, it is conducting the *vivir limpio, vivir sano, vivir bonito, vivir bien* campaign, in the area of health and the environment.

85. In 2012, 9.85 million plants were produced and between 2010 and 2012; the national reforestation crusade was launched with the participation of 400,000 people, reforesting 45,267.47 ha in addition to the 77,091.37 ha that had been reforested between 2007 and 2009. Furthermore, 33,580 ha of forest area used for logging were incorporated into management plans, i.e., an increase of 292 per cent. The number of forest fires has decreased by 76 per cent, with 41 per cent fewer ha affected, for the period 2007–2009.

86. The National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief, which is permanently engaged in prevention and mitigation strategies to guarantee human rights against the effects of climate change and social and natural events, has now been strengthened. From 2010 to 2013, care and assistance was provided to 68,857 families, or 371,345 persons[17] affected by natural disasters. In response to the effects of disasters and situations of food and nutritional vulnerability, the food and nutritional security programme benefited an average of 207,377 families each year between 2010 and 2012, more than the 202,929 families covered in the 2007–2009 period.

## Right to public safety and justice (paragraph II 90, recommendations 4, 11, 16, 17, 31, 36, 39, 40, 41 and 42; paragraph II 92, recommendations 14, 40 and 41)

87. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Nicaragua has the second lowest homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants in Central America. In its recent Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean 2013–2014 on public safety, UNDP notes that Nicaragua has a homicide rate of 9.6 per cent per 100,000 inhabitants, occupying fourth place among the countries with the least homicides in Latin America, after Chile, Uruguay and Peru. The World Economic Forum[18] for its part reports that Nicaragua has the lowest rate of crime and theft in Central America at 5.4 per cent.

88. The CID Gallup showed that 51 per cent of the Nicaraguan population reported feeling safe when walking alone at night in the city or in their local area, contrary to the situation in other countries with a high level of human development. According to the Ibero-American Governance Barometre, Nicaragua is the country with the highest levels of perceived safety, at 61 per cent of public opinion, and the country in Central and Latin America with the lowest rate of juvenile delinquency and violence at 4 per cent, followed by the Dominican Republic and the Plurinational State of Bolivia with 12 per cent.

89. The independence of the State powers is written into the Constitution, as the need for their subordination to the Constitution and their coordination among themselves. Therefore the present level of public safety, internal order and speedy justice are the result of this harmonious coordination guided by the National Human Development Plan, making the unrestricted respect of the Nicaraguan people's human rights a tangible reality.

90. The judicial system ensures that legal processes and proceedings are in line with international norms, thereby ensuring the rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people. Full coverage in terms of judges and defence lawyers has been achieved in all parts of the country, thus progressing towards guaranteed access to justice. Training was given to 23 session judges and alternates; 5 specialized courts were redesigned and a further 7 were opened, each with an interdisciplinary team. The number of judicial facilitators[19] in the country rose to 2,851, an increase of 1,905 more compared with 2009.

91. Judicial offices, courthouses and judicial complexes have been modernized, rebuilt and refurbished in accordance with the new judicial office model,[20] resulting in improved access to justice, separation and specialization in the areas of processing of cases and joint services, increased assistance and easier access for the public, and effective adherence to the principle of publicizing information contained in the files. The public records of real estate and commercial property have also been modernized.

92. The Judicial Service Act[21] has been put into effect, establishing the procedures for competitions on merit and competitive entrance exams, in order to strengthen the administration of justice, the disciplinary system for judicial officials and the administrative and financial management of the judiciary.

93. The Public Prosecution Service works on the basis of strategies that ensure respect for the human rights of victims and society in general, inter-institutional coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of fiscal management, development of human capital, legal certainty, and access to justice and administrative management, in accordance with the protocol on the role of the Public Prosecutor in providing assistance to victims of crime and the protocol on the role of fiscal management in the investigative and judicial phases of gender violence proceedings. Between 2010 and 2013, a total of 200,776 cases were heard for various types of offences, a rise of 5 per cent compared with the period 2006–2009. Likewise, the participation of the Public Prosecution Service in oral and public proceedings

increased by 21 per cent. Conciliation agreements based on various plea bargains were concluded, to the benefit of 23,690 persons.

94. The National Police is a community-based, professional, humanistic and qualified force, which contributes to social harmony and public safety effectively and efficiently. Its service is based on respect for human rights and a preventive, proactive and communitarian model, which is recognized at international level as the new paradigm for public safety. Instruments measuring citizen perception over the past three years show confidence in the police to lie in the range between 80 and 85 per cent.

95. Public safety is maintained through the implementation of the model of comprehensive care for women,[22] the model of juvenile care[23] and the education model,[24] among others. The police institution interacts with the social fabric of the community and with the cabinets for the family, community and life, thus contributing to the creation of an awareness of a shared and complementary responsibility between society, the community, the family and the individual. The institution has 13,026 professionals (34 per cent women and 66 per cent men) and works with over 100,000 community volunteers.

96. Although the Government increased its 2009–2012 budget by up to 58 per cent, the police service remains a highly effective institution but one of those least well off in terms of economic and human resources in the region.

97. Between 2009 and 2012, complaints decreased by 17.2 per cent, as did the levels of dangerous crimes reported. Of the total number of complaints, 78 per cent were for infractions and minor offences, 22 per cent for severely punishable offences and, notably, only 6.1 per cent of the total number of complaints for highly dangerous crimes.

98. The National Prison Service is a humanitarian system, the objective of which is to bring about a change in detainees in order to reintegrate them into society.[25] Up until October 2013, the prison population was 9,601 persons deprived of liberty, 87 per cent of whom were convicted prisoners and 13 per cent remand prisoners, which is 8 per cent fewer than in 2010, reflecting speedier justice. Of the total number of prisoners, 94.44 per cent are men, 5.2 per cent women and 0.36 per cent adolescents.

99. In respect of training, 27.43 per cent of persons deprived of liberty (2,634) take part in various education programmes.[26] Between 2010 and October 2013, a total of 3,407 detainees received technical training[27] and 161 adolescents and young persons deprived of their liberty were trained as human rights advocates.

100. Acts of violence by detainees fell by 21 per cent compared with the years up to 2007. The rate of recidivism is 11 per cent, which is the lowest in Central America and is concrete evidence that our prisons are the least violent in Latin America.

101. The Government has made intensive efforts to improve conditions and expand prison infrastructure, carrying out works costing up to C$ 389.1 million, in order to reduce overcrowding and improve detainees' living conditions. Three prison wings with capacity for 300 detainees and 10 additional rooms for conjugal visits have been built in Tipitapa prison, and water sanitation projects have been carried out in Granada and Juigalpa prisons. The Bluefields special adolescent facility, the comprehensive women's prison and the open and semi-open productive prison farm are under construction and will be operating in 2014. Construction of the Atlántico Sur autonomous region prison has been planned and will begin in 2014. Also land has been bought to drill a well in order to improve the water quality and supply system in Matagalpa prison.

102. The National Inter-Institutional Justice Commission examines alternatives to deprivation of liberty; 35 pardons have been granted through the National Assembly, 25 extraordinary family reunions arranged for seriously ill prisoners, 654 prisoners released

early with suspended executions of their sentences, and 117 adolescents released subject to substitute socio-educational measures.

103. In 2012 and 2013, the Standing Committee on Human Rights conducted visits to the country's prisons and similarly the Office of the Human Rights Advocate conducts systematic inspections of those prisons.

## Fight against trafficking in persons and rights of irregular migrants (paragraph II 90, recommendations 26 and 27)

104. Between 2010 and 2013, to address the issue of trafficking in persons, the legal framework was strengthened with the adoption of Acts Nos. 735 and 779. The National Coalition against Trafficking in Persons is a coordinating body, which coordinates over 70 institutions and organizations from various sectors (government, civil society, private sector and international organizations). It has a strategic plan that is monitored by member organizations; it has also set up a coalition at regional level with the aim of standardizing actions and plans to combat this organized crime offence, which affects the most fundamental human rights.

105. Nicaragua received the "Global heroes in the fight against trafficking in persons" award from the Department of State of the United States of America in June 2013 in recognition of its engagement. For the second year running the United States of America ranked Nicaragua at level one – a level achieved by only two Latin American countries. During this period, 74 cases were dealt with; charges were brought in 55 cases, and 41 sentences were passed, 35 of which were for imprisonment.

106. The legal framework concerning migrants was updated through Act No. 761 on migration and alien affairs, which overcomes the tendency to criminalize irregular migrants, establishes benefits for refugees, grants humanitarian visas, facilitates the return of child and adolescent victims of trafficking, improves repatriation mechanisms and guarantees shelter to migrants, among others.

## Promoting and defending human rights (paragraph II 90, recommendations 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 31, 38, 40 and 66)

107. The Office of the Human Rights Advocate, which performs its role in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), has continued working to monitor, promote and defend human rights. In 2011, its A status was confirmed, which it had obtained in 2006 once the United Nations had verified its principles of independence.

108. In the context of its monitoring role, the Office of the Human Rights Advocate continues to carry out verification procedures, focusing on education, health, violence against women, disability, HIV/AIDS and sexual diversity, drawing up recommendations for the competent bodies to improve the fulfilment of the human rights of persons in each of those areas.

109. As part of promoting human rights, the Office of the Human Rights Advocate increased its training activities for public officials from 27 per cent in 2009 to 65 per cent in 2013, particularly officials of the National Police, the Nicaraguan Army, the National Prison Service and the judiciary. Furthermore, the State has developed significant training activities for teachers on criminal justice issues, with a focus on human rights (for prosecutors, public defenders, barristers, judges and magistrates).

110. Training was provided on international human rights instruments with an emphasis on indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples and trafficking in persons, focusing on the drafting of judgements for criminal justice system officials. Training was provided on specialized justice for women to 2,000 justice system officials and 200 judges.

111. The National Police develop continuous training along the lines of the *Escuela Total* (Total School) model, which facilitates training in all subsystems of education (basic and advanced training, and continuous learning) on subjects relating to doctrine, ethics, human rights, the role of the police and all aspects of police work.

112. In the Prison Service, 990 officials completed 27 courses in human rights in the period 2012–2013. The prison training system has broadened the study programmes, examining in greater depth the areas of adolescents, women, human rights and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The subjects of the Code on Children and Young Persons, the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (Havana Rules) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules) were included in the courses.

## Right to freedom of expression and freedom of association (paragraph II 90, recommendations 3, 10, 29, 30, 32 and 33; paragraph II 92, recommendations 10, 11, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 34)

113. The Constitution sets forth as fundamental rights the freedom of expression and freedom of association of the Nicaraguan people. The Government has guaranteed strict fulfilment of these rights, as reflected by the 6,014 duly constituted and registered NGOs. Trade unions have increased by 12 per cent, from 3,587 to 3,978. Regarding collective organization, there are 196 per cent more cooperatives and 189 per cent more members than in 2009, while other types of community, trade and sectoral organizations have also increased.

114. During the reporting period, freedom of expression of the mass media has been guaranteed, including press, radio and electronic media, without any censorship whatsoever. No complaints have been filed for cases of harassment, persecution or assault on journalists, human rights defenders or any persons for their political, ideological or religious beliefs.

## Right to vote and be elected (paragraph II 90, recommendations 33 and 35; paragraph II 92, recommendations 34 and 35)

115. Electoral rights are guaranteed under the provisions in the Constitution and in electoral law, which was reformed in 2012 in order to encourage greater participation and equality between men and women.

116. In the 2011 general elections, the free, direct and secret participation of the Nicaraguan people was guaranteed in the exercise of their right to vote, and for the 18 parties and 3 electoral alliances the exercise of their right to be elected. Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra was elected President of the Republic, obtaining 62.46 per cent of the votes cast.

117. The Government has worked with the clear objective of achieving substantially improving the registration process for identity cards, increasing the number of citizens

issued with identity cards or replacement papers for the 2011 presidential elections by 21 per cent compared with 2006.

118. In the 2012 municipal elections, the number of citizens issued with identity cards or replacement papers increased by 26 per cent compared with 2008.[28]

119. The number of polling stations during the 2011 presidential elections was up by 15 per cent compared with the 2006 elections. In the 2012 municipal elections, the number of polling stations was up by 8 per cent in 2008. Monitoring of the electoral process was ensured by 100,110 scrutineers and 4,260 electoral procurators.

## International commitments and dialogue (paragraph II 90, recommendations 1, 2, 18 and 68; paragraph II 92, recommendations 1 and 4)

120. Between 2010 and 2013, Nicaragua continued its drive for peace and security, respect for human rights and solidarity in order to achieve sustainable development in harmony with the international community, for which it has adopted new international instruments, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It has accordingly designated the Office of the Human Rights Advocate[29] as the national preventive mechanism against torture.

121. The most significant international instruments include: the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness,[30] the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)[31] and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189),[32] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents (Apostille Convention) and the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Protocol of San Salvador).[33]

122. In compliance with its international commitments, Nicaragua works actively on the Human Rights Council, the Inter-American Human Rights System, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America, the Central American Integration System, the Ibero-American Conference, the Summit of the Americas, and on all bodies of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

## Conclusion (paragraph II 90, recommendations 37, 43, 44, 49, 50 and 57)

123. The Government has worked hand in hand with its people and the organized community to achieve the significant progress presented in this report. It renewed its commitment in the last presidential elections to continue leading Nicaragua towards good living (*buen vivir*), through the paths of love, equality, solidarity, proaction, sustainable development and respect for human rights.

124. We are confronted with many structural, legal, social, cultural and economic challenges, which are addressed in the new programme of work that we are striving to implement. The State of Nicaragua has begun a partial reform process of the Constitution, the goals of which are to increase peace and security of the people by institutionalizing the active involvement of the individual, the family and the organized community, throughout the country and in the social and productive sector, to implement a model of consensus-

seeking and shared responsibility for good living, to ensure equal participation of men and women in elected office (on a 50-50 basis), to strengthen the legal system with new bodies, to incorporate the Universal Declaration on the Common Good of the Earth and Humanity and the remedy of habeas data, to subject territorial borders to the judgement of the International Court of Justice and to strengthen other fundamental rights of the Nicaraguan people.

*Notes*

[1] Fuente: Encuesta Regional CID GALLUP, Noviembre 2013.
[2] Fuentes: INIDE y FIDEG.
[3] Fuente: Banco Central de Nicaragua.
[4] Fuente: Nota de prensa del FMI, mayo 15, 2012.
[5] Fuente: Banco Central de Nicaragua, octubre 2013.
[6] Fuente: Ministerio de Energía y Minas Noviembre 2013.
[7] Fuente: Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2011, Pequeños productores son de menor o igual a 20 Mz, medianos entre 20.01 y 50 Mz y Grandes de 50.01 a más Mz.
[8] Fuente: Encuentra Continúa de Hogares (ECH) 2012 INIDE.
[9] Fuente Ministerio de la Familia, Adolescencia y Niñez.
[10] Fuente: Primer Encuentro Internacional de Ministras y Lideresas de Defensa celebrado en Guayaquil, República de Ecuador, octubre 2013.
[11] Fuente: CLIMASCOPIO 2013.
[12] Fuente: SINAPRED, se han entregado 4,103,460 laminas de zinc beneficiando a 410,346 familias nicaraguenses. Asi mismo se han entregado materiales para techo a 390,584 familias con 2, 220,504 personas de escasos recursos en el periodo 2010–2013.
[13] Desorden en la titulación, inseguridad jurídica, tráfico de tierra y conflictos en materia de propiedad.
[14] Títulos entregados por Gobiernos

| *GOBIERNO* | *Periodo de Gobierno* | *Títulos entregados* |
|---|---|---|
| Violeta Barrios de Chamorro | (1990–1996) 6 años | 16,925 |
| Arnoldo Alemán Lacayo | (1997–2001) 5 años | 32,000 |
| Enrique Bolaños | (2002–2006) 5 años | 9,729 |
| Daniel Ortega Saavedra | (2007–Sept. 2013) 6 años y 9 meses | 206,160 |

[15] Banco Mundial, Ranking de los países con mayores emisiones de $CO_2$ (2009), Haití es el primer país con menos emisiones (0.2 Ton/Hab.) y Paraguay en segundo lugar (0.7 Ton/Hab) y Nicaragua el tercero.
[16] La UNESCO las define como zonas de ecosistemas reconocidos en el plano internacional en el marco del Programa sobre el Hombre y la Biosfera (MAB), los que son de importancia medioambiental.
[17] Instalados 2 sistemas de alerta temprana ante inundaciones, 1 sistema de alerta temprana en el volcán Telica con 8 estaciones sísmicas, 1 sistema de alerta ante tsunami con 43 sirenas ubicadas en la franja del pacifico. Entregados 4,409.20TM de alimentos para atender a las familias afectadas en la etapa de respuesta y de rehabilitación hasta lograr la recuperación de su independencia alimentaria en el periodo 2010–2012. En el año 2012 se benefició a 45,000 familias equivalentes a 225,000 personas con la entrega de 45,000 kits de higiene. En el periodo 2012/ 2013, se entregaron 463 viviendas beneficiando a igual cantidad de familias en riesgos por sismos e inundaciones. En el periodo 2011/2012, se reubicaron 954 familias con 5,270 personas disminuyendo el riesgo en los escombros y costas del Lago de Managua. Fortalecidas las capacidades en la Gestión Integral del Riesgo (GIR) y adaptación ante Cambio Climático, en Gobiernos locales de los 153 municipios, docentes y estudiantes de la educación primaria y secundaria. Elaborada Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral del Riesgo e implementado el Sistema de Información para la Gestión de Riesgo (SIGER). Elaborados Planes de Respuestas Institucionales y sus Guías para enfrentar derrame de hidrocarburos en el mar. Conformados y capacitados 2,693 Comités de Barrios para la Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres (COBAPRED), integrados por 11,989 líderes de barrios.
[18] Fuente: Informe Global de Competitividad 2011–2012.

[19] Cuerpo al servicio de la administración de justicia, que implementa métodos de resolución pacífica de conflictos (mediación extrajudicial), contribuyen a desarrollar una cultura cívica jurídica y promueven la comunicación entre el Poder Judicial, la Policía Nacional y Sociedad Civil.

[20] Este nuevo Modelo de Gestión Judicial, en la capital está respaldado por un Sistema Informático que agiliza la tramitación de los procesos judiciales.

[21] Ley No. 501; Aprobada el 14 Octubre 2004 y publicada en La Gaceta, Números 9, 10 y 11 del 13, 14 y 17 de Enero de 2005.

[22] Para brindar una atención integral a las víctimas de violencia de género e intrafamiliar y facilitar el acceso de las mujeres a la justicia, el cual se impulsa a través de la red de Comisarías de la Mujer y la Niñez en el territorio nacional.

[23] Orientado a prevenir la violencia juvenil; cuenta con una metodología especial que incluye acciones y estrategias en las distintas etapas en la que se ven expuestos los niños, adolescentes y jóvenes.

[24] Proceso de formación continua "Escuela Total" que facilita la capacitación en todos los sub sistemas educativos: (Formación, capacitación y preparación continua) en temáticas relativas a Doctrina, Ética, Derechos Humanos, Actuación policial y todos los temas concernientes al quehacer policial.

[25] Fuente: Constitución Política Artículo 39.

[26] Alfabetización: 178 (6.80%); Primaria: 1071( 40.70%); Secundaria: 1,332 (50.60%) y Educación Superior: 53 (2%).

[27] Masculinos: 2,390 (70.14%); mujeres: 850 (24.94%) y adolescentes: 167 (4.90%).

[28]

| *Elección* | *Padrón* | *Cédulas* | *Supletorio* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipales 2000 | 2,774,247 | 2,353,480 | 420,767 |
| Presidenciales 2001 | 2,997,228 | 2,886,663 | 110,565 |
| Regionales 2002 | 199,152 | 193,024 | 6,128 |
| Municipales 2004 | 3,304,010 | 3,121,803 | 182,207 |
| Regionales 2006 | 2,265,14 | 215,212 | 11,302 |
| Presidenciales 2006 | 3,665,141 | 3,370,403 | 38,280 |
| Municipales 2008 | 3,863,838 | 3,697,847 | 165,991 |
| Presidenciales 2011 | 4,328,094 | 4,225,337 | 102,757 |
| Municipales 2012 | 4,481,621 | 4,393,070 | 88,551 |

[29] Decreto Presidencial N°4-2012, Gaceta Diario Oficial N°10 del 18 Enero 2012.

[30] Aprobado el 14 Mayo 2013 mediante dos decretos que ratifican la adhesión.

[31] Ratificado el 6 de Mayo 2010 y depositado el 25 Agosto 2010.

[32] Ratificado en Diciembre del 2012 y Depositado el 10 de Enero 2013.

[33] Ratificación depositada el 5 de Marzo 2010, en la CIDH-OEA.